

gave them a good supper and plenty of valuable presents, and everybody made up a parcel of clothes or some little oddments. They said what they most wanted was nails, as the wind had lately blown down their houses. They had fifty head of cattle and a hundred sheep: a little corn, twelve acres of potatoes, plenty of apples and pears, and 'ecce tutto!' I was curious to know whether old Glass was master, and whether the others minded him; but he said no one was master; that the men never quarrel, but the women do; that they have no laws nor rules, and are all very happy together; and that no one ever interferes with another. Old Glass does a great deal of extra work; he is a schoolmaster to the children, and says many of his scholars can read the Bible quite pretty. He is also chaplain—buries and christens, and reads the service every Sunday.

All according to the Church of England, sir. They had only Blair's Sermons, which they have read over since they have possessed them; but the old man said, very innocently, 'We do not understand them yet, I suppose they are too good for us.' Of course they were well supplied with books before they left us. They make all their own clothes out of canvas given them by the whalers; they sew them with twine, and they looked very respectable; but they said it was not so easy to dress the ladies, and they were exceedingly glad of any old clothes we could rummage out for them. Their shoes are made of seal skin, they put their feet into the skin while it is moist, and let it dry to the shape of the foot and it turns out a very tidy shoe.

After they had collected all the 'incoherent odds and ends' we could find for them, and finished their supper, they went off again in a beautiful little boat given them by a whaler. The skipper gave the governor a salute of one gun, two blue lights and two rockets; and they treated us with a bonfire on shore. I was sorry for several things I had left behind, which would have been treasures to Mrs. Glass, especially worsted for knitting.—From *Letters from Madras by a Lady*, Letter iv. pp. 11, 12, in *Murray's Home and Colonial Library*.

News Department.

From *Papere* by R. M. S. Canada, June 10

ENGLAND.

SOCIETY FOR ENGLISH CHURCH MISSIONS TO THE ROMAN CATHOLICS.—A meeting in aid of the above Society was held on Friday, at Crosby Hall, Bishopsgate-street-within. The chair was taken by J. J. Cummins, Esq. It appears that since the commencement of this Society in October last, upwards of two hundred and fifty Roman Catholics have been converted to the Protestant faith. The proceedings were opened by prayer by the Rev. William McCall.

The Chairman read several letters of apology from John Labouchere, Esq., from Alderman and Sheriff Wiro, &c. He said the object of the present meeting was one which, whether persons be friends of Protestant truth or not, was of no slight importance. The essence of the Protestant religion was Christ and salvation; whereas the Roman Catholic Church put everything in the way between the poor sinner and his Saviour. As a proof of the tolerant spirit which pervaded this Society, he must observe that persons had been stationed at the doors to distribute Roman Catholic tracts. This had been opposed by some, who thought this should be stopped; but the rev. secretary said—'No; let them distribute their tracts as they like; we rely upon the Bible and Christ.' 'None but Christ,' was the motto of this Society. Those who formed this Society sought only to preach Christ crucified and the salvation of the soul. He begged to disclaim any ill-will to his Roman Catholic brethren.

The Rev. William McCall said it might be a question how a new Society of this sort should claim public support; but in dealing with the Church of Rome the political system was to be met by political resistance; but with that they had nothing to do. Then there was the religious system, which must be met, in opposition to what was called a Church by the Roman Catholics. The speaker denounced in powerful terms the errors and abominations of the Papacy.

The meeting was next addressed by Harwood Harwood, Esq.; the Rev. J. E. Armstrong, D. D., L.L.D., incumbent of St. Paul's, Bermondsey; and the Rev. Hugh Allen, M.A., incumbent of St. John's, White-chapel, in speeches of singular power and merit.

An attempt was made by a knot of Papists to disturb the meeting, which was foiled by the good temper of the chairman, and the meeting was addressed by a gentleman named Orpwood or Hopwood, of Bishopsgate-street, a Roman Catholic, who was listened to very patiently, and who showed much tact in his argument; but admitted more than his Roman Catholic brethren generally allow. Another person attempted to speak, but his observations were very brief, the meeting having sat from seven to half-past ten o'clock.

THE BISHOPRIC OF SODOR AND MAN.—This see has again become vacant under circumstances which are not very pleasing to Manxmen, who complain that as soon as they become accustomed to a bishop—as soon as he becomes acquainted with the wants of the

diocese—he is translated to some more favoured sphere of labour. Four living prelates have held successively the bishopric of Sodor and Man—namely, Dr. Murray, translated to Rochester in 1827, Dr. Popsy, translated to Worcester in 1841, Dr. Short, translated to St. Asaph in 1847, and Lord Auckland, now translated to Bath and Wells. The Bishopric is worth only £2,000 a year. It was first erected by Pope Gregory IV., and included the Isle of Man, together with the Hebrides or western islands of Scotland. The latter were called by the Danes "Sodoroc," and from this it is supposed the title of Bishop of Sodor originated.—When the Isle of Man became dependant upon England the western isles chose a bishop of their own, who was styled indifferently "Sodorensis" or Bishop of the Isles. The Isle of Man and the patronage of its bishopric was granted by Edward IV. to the Derby family, from whom it descended in the female line to the Duke of Atholl. He was in the habit of nominating the bishop, and the King sent the latter to the Archbishop of York for consecration. As he did not hold immediately from the King he had no vote in the House of Lords, and was not esteemed a lord of Parliament.—In 1763 the Duke of Atholl ceded the sovereignty of Man to the Crown for £70,000, and in January, 1829, he resigned all interest in the revenues of the Island for £132,914. But, notwithstanding this change, the bishop, though nominated by the Crown, has no vote in the Lords. Isaac Barrow is the most distinguished prelate who ever presided over this see.

We rejoice to be able to announce that the conduct of a war against the greatest military Power in the world is no longer to be left to the leisure hours, if any, of the Minister who is charged with the superintendance of fifty Colonial Governments. It is finally resolved to separate the Ministry of War from that of the Colonies, and the Duke of Newcastle is now to decide, if he has not already decided, which of these two he will retain.

THE MISSIONARY "WILLIAMS."—A letter from the captain of the missionary ship *John Williams*, received at the London Mission-house last week, reports a visit to Erromanga in the New Hebrides. During the stay of the vessel off the island, the very man who levelled the fatal blow at the martyred missionary Williams, came on board. He is now a learner of Christianity. The question was put to him why he killed the missionary? His reply was, "White man had been to the island, and had slain his brother and his sister: he feared this white man would do likewise, and so he killed him." The island is now to a great extent reclaimed from heathenism by the labours of native evangelists.

FOREIGN NEWS.

THE FOREIGN NEWS received this morning is contradictory. Thus, with respect to Greece, the *Monitor* of yesterday says that on the 25th of May the French, who had disembarked at the Piræus, took possession of several ships of war. On the 26th, King Otho accepted the propositions of France and England, and announced, by proclamation, a complete neutrality. A change of ministry had also taken place. On the other hand, news from Athens, of the 26th May, coming through Trieste, declares that Otho, having threatened to leave the capital and set out for Lanus, the ambassadors of Prussia and Russia declared their intention to follow him. A correspondence has been discovered which shows that the Greek insurgents were in the pay of King Otho, and that the soldiers of his army were commanded to desert, and act against Turkey, in order to screen the King from the consequences of his treachery.

THE BALTIC.—The first fatal affairs in the Baltic are told in the following private letter, addressed by a midshipman of the fleet to his friends at home:—"We joined the fleet about three days ago, and anchored off Hango Head, the north entrance to the Gulf of Finland. We anchored off three Russian forts, the largest mounting about seventy guns. This morning the *Hecla*, 6, *Dragon*, 6, and *Magicienne*, 16, three steamers, went close in under the forts, and opened fire on them. The first shot pitched right on the top of the ramparts spreading destruction on all sides—the shot was followed by several shells, which went smashing right in among them. Presently the forts opened fire on the steamers. No ships, however, opened on the fort but the steamers. The beach was lined with Russian troops, and small batteries were thrown up on shore, which all opened on the ships. The cannonading lasted for five hours, when the signal was hoisted to recall the steamers. The *Dragon* had fifteen shots right through her, and only one man killed and one wounded. We calculated the forts must have lost upwards of one hundred men. She had some guns dismounted also. To-morrow morning (22nd May), some of the screw line-of-battle ships are going close in to knock it to pieces. There was also another smart little affair took place a few miles up the coast. The *Hecla* and *Arrogant* 47, (screw), cut a Russian barquo

out from under the batteries. The *Hecla* lost three men, and the *Arrogant* was riddled with shot about her white streak, she lost a few men, but they knocked the fort to pieces. The first lieutenant of the *Hecla* lost his eye from a splinter from the funnel, where a shot went through it. The *Invalido* Russa goes farther, and relates that the English fleet, twenty-six ships, battered the outworks of Hango, Udo on the 18th, but were compelled to withdraw much damaged. The paper, however, is the one which also stated that *Capt. Sacken* had repulsed the British and French fleet at Odessa.

THE BLACK SEA.—A further confirmation of the loss of the *Tiger* is given in a letter from the surgeon of the ship, Mr. H. J. Donville, to his wife, who resides at Stoke near Devonport. After describing the loss of the ship he adds—"We were obliged to burn the ship in a great hurry, but permission was granted to take what we wished on shore. Nothing could exceed the extreme kindness of our captors, and we were allowed to ask for all we want. General Osten Sacken and other Russian officers, have been very attentive, and have called on the captain and officers." *Capt. G. Sacken* was doing well, but the midshipman seriously wounded had died of his wounds. *Madame Osten Sacken* received the greatest sympathy for the unfortunate gentleman, and after his death had caused a lock of his hair to be cut off, and sent in a lock for his friends in England. Another version says, "Dr. Donville performed four amputations before they left the ship, which he did almost the last, in care of the wounded. Poor *Capt. Giffard* lost his left leg, and has a severe wound in his right. His sufferings were most terrible for three hours under a hot sun. The surgeon's knowledge of French was a great blessing, for our Russian officers understood it, and he was able to get into the town for medicine, &c., which greatly relieved the captain. The captain is doing as well as could be expected. The amputation progresses favourably."

THE ARABES.—Our last advices are dated *Jerusalem* (Thursday). It is confidently stated that the Austrian summons to Russia is equivalent to an ultimatum. In Silistria, on the 28th, affairs were unchanged. The Danube was continually rising. *Omar Pacha*, *Marsh. St. Arnaud*, and *Lord Raglan*, have returned to the Turkish army. *Marsh. St. Arnaud* made a brief speech, to the effect that he was happy to see such troops against the Russians. The regiments organising in the Caucasus will join the Turkish Army. It is said that *Schamyl* has gained a important victory over the Russians in the Caucasus. *Skender Beg*, on the 22nd, had a rencontre with the Russians near *Turou*, and sent in many prisoners to *Kalafat*.

The Swedish and Danish papers are urging Governments to side with the Western Powers.

DEATH OF LIEUT. W. LEAK MACNISH.—Lieut. Macnish, of the 20th Inf., supply the following painful details of the lamentable death of the gallant officer:—"Last night two officers of the Highlanders, *Ensign Crowe* and the unfortunate *Ensign Macnish*, were returning from the barracks to the encampment where the troops were quartered. A heavy storm, accompanied by lightning and torrents of rain, broke out, and turned the ravine which borders the barracks to the north into a roaring torrent. In crossing this ravine, in the daytime was perfectly dry, these two officers were carried away. *Ensign Crowe* managed to himself, but *Lieut. Macnish* has not since been seen of, and it is feared that he was washed into the sea. [The body has since been found on the sea shore.]

The news brought this week by the *Overland* is interesting; but we must confine ourselves to the following notices:—

CALCUTTA has been much interested during the few days by the presence of *Dhuleep Singh*, the son of the Sikhs, who was brought into Lord Dalhousie's camp at the close of the Punjab war, and became really a political prisoner of the British Government. No doubt in London he will be much looked upon as a political prisoner of the British Government. Lord Dalhousie's purpose in sending him to England is to give him every advantage which could be conferred by European civilization can confer. *Dhuleep Singh* is seventeen years of age, and handsome. He is a taciturn character, but nevertheless quick in learning. He is a great favourite with Lord Dalhousie, who calls him his "ward." About a year ago he became a Christian and was baptised; but his conversion here would have regarded his Christianity as a matter of course had it been a few years ago. The chief aim and object for which Lord Dalhousie sends him to England is to cultivate his mind, to make him "the lion of the season." *Dhuleep Singh* is entertained by the Governor General, and members of Council and Secretaries to Government were invited to meet him. On Good Friday, he attended St. John's Cathedral to hear our